THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 8, 1863. NO. 227.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,

At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the CASH; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, *the postage will be pre-paid* upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms..

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

☞ Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. ☜

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.*

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, AuditingC lerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*NOTE—The new Auditor, WM. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.................E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

☞ Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

☞ Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

Bryant's Commercial College

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

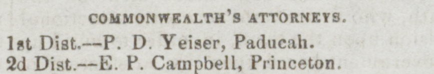
IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session.

Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp. Address

THOS. J. BRYANT.

August 12, 1863-3m.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.



ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.

Oct. 30, 1863. SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S

WHOLESALE COLUMN!

CINCINNATI, OHIO;

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE

Ever brought to

THE WEST!

Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the

PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY

We are thus enabled to sell at

LOWER PRICES

Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO,

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SILKS & DRESS GOODS

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We have the largest Stock of

RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS

IN

CINCINNATI,

Which we offer to Merchants at

LOW PRICES!

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

FRENCH MERINOS,
MAGENTA MERINOS,
AZULINE MERINOS,
COBURGS,
MODE ALPACAS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
POIL DE CHEVRES,
WOOLEN PLAIDS,
FRENCH REPPS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

COR. FIFTH AND VINE.

We have in Store,

AT WHOLESALE!

TEN THOUSAND

SHAWLS,

AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS
MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
RICH PLAID SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE.

6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRUNNER'S SKIRTS,
WASHINGTON SKIRTS,
ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

BLEACHED

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

AT

WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P., Attawangan XX., Greene, White Rock, Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8 and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash

AT WHOLESALE.

20 Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN,

AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash

BY THE BALE.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,

AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop, 8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,

AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of

EMBROIDERED

COLLARS AND SETS,

MALTESE LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
EDGINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &C,

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sept. 25, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is, authorized.	$10,000,000 00
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund....	6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand	$232,541 76
2. Real estate unincumbered	130,660 00
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth —— per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying	685,400 00
4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission	78,042 69
5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying — how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:	
6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861	46,000 00
7. All other securities	49,383 23
Total assets of the Company	$1,222,027 68

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.	
2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	$73,140 25
3. All other claims against the Company—none.	
Total liabilities	$73,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK, *City and County of New York.* } ss.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth —— per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, *Deputy Ch'm.*
ALFRED PELL, *Resident Sec'y.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D., 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS, *Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., *Frankfort, March 21, 1863.* }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{ L. S. } In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*

No. 102—Renewal.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., *Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.* }

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have set my hand the day and year above written. GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*

JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent,
Frankfort.

March 25, 1863-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, LEWIS CHAPMAN, under an indictment in the Union Circuit Court, for the murder of Van Austin, has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Chapman, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof:

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high, heavy built, light hair, and blue eyes.

Nov. 17th, 1863-w&tw3m.

JAMES SPEED.......................WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*

Proclamation of the Governor.

The President's call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve three years or during the war, to fill up the old regiments, makes the allotment to Kentucky of 12,000 to be raised.

This call must be met, either by volunteers, or by draft, at an early day. The 5th of January is set by the President as the time of ordering the draft. This will give time for Congress to repeal the $300 exemption.

Volunteers will receive the liberal bounty and increased pay offered by the Government; the conscript will not. Volunteers select their own company and regiment—the conscript will be assigned without regard to his wishes. The volunteer will be honored by his companions in arms and by his country—the conscript will not.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the various regiments and assigned their recruiting posts by the Adjutant General. The proportion due from each conntv, to equalize the service from the commencement of the war, will be made known by the Adjutant General, and notice thereof given. Each county will be required to furnish its allotment either in volunteers or conscripts.

Recruiting for the twelve months service will cease with the authorities heretofore given, so soon as the regiments forming are filled.

Let no man say he would volunteer if it were for defense of the State or to serve in the State. Facts answer such declarations. For months you have been called on for such service, and failed to respond. This service is now closed to you.

Kentucky now is, and must continue to be, exposed so long as there are rebel armies in the field. Guerrilla raids will cease when the rebel armies are broken up. The only security to your State against invasions and raids, is the destruction of the rebel armies. Were our old regiments full even to the minimum, the days of rebellion would be numbered, and but few. The true defense of your State therefore is by filling the old regiments now in the field. This will give a crushing force, which must soon sweep the rebel armies from the field.

It's better for you, and for the service that you enlist in the old regiments. It secures you from much of the dangers of camp and field, and greatly increases your efficiency as a soldier. These regiments are now historic. They are ennobled by deeds of brave suffering and lofty heroism. Their banners bear inscriptions of living memories. By volunteering you will become a sharer in in those living memories and historic glories. If you would preserve the honorable name of you county, volunteer. If you would not humiliate your noble companions in arms, volunteer. If you would save your homes and State from desolation, and your county from ruin volunteer. If you would not shame the memory of your fathers, volunteer. Remember that Kentucky has never waited for a draft. Kentucky patriotism is not constrained, but is the voluntary homage of loyalty to the Government of our fathers. It is the inner voice of love to our free institutions, which voluntarily responds to the call for defense of the priceless heritage. Frame no excuses—the call admits of none. Kentucky will meet her allotment. It is noble to meet it voluntarily. Look to the honor of your respective counties—for equality will be enforced.

The defense of your homes, of your State, your Government, your liberties; the vindication of your honor, the veneration for the memories of your fathers; all the cherished hopes of the future, urge you to a prompt, voluntary response to this call to duty. Kentuckians, who will hesitate? We shall see.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, *Sect'y of State.*
Nov. 4, 1863-tJ5.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thomas Harris, was sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December next, for the murder of Johnson Harris, who has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Bob, and his delivery to the Jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Bob is about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, dark color, compactly built, left handed, and weighs about 160 pounds.

Nov. 17, 1863-w&tw3m.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

☞ *Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.* ☜

Chartered Capital, - - - $500,000.

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

☞ Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

feb2 twtf. S. BLACK.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—*West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.*

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

☞ Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the djoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

GEO. W. SMALL

(SUCCESSOR OF HITE & SMALL,)

INVITES special attention to his NEW AND SPLENDID SPRING IMPORTATION of *Carpeting, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Linen Goods.*

And every variety of

House, Steamboat & Hotel Furnishings.

These Goods are fresh, of choice selection, and many of them entirely new in design.

I will sell at such prices for CASH ONLY as cannot fail to give perfect and entire satisfaction.

GEO. W. SMALL,
No. 327 Main St., Three doors West of Bank of Louisville.

May 19, 1862-tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,

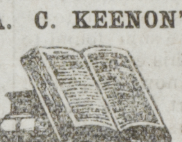
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVING secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.

N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.

January 1862. **

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.



A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, *over Major's Book Store, on Main street*, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

☞ *CLERKS* will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞ *BLANK BOOKS* of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$750 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JOHN MULLINS, MICAJAH RICHARDS, and BAL. DANIELS, (alias Bal Jones) did on the —— of October, 1863, murder James Edwards, of Adair county, and that the said murderers are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of each of said murderers, and their delivery to the Jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

John Mullins is a low, heavy set man, with a scar on one of his cheeks.

Micajah Richards is a dark skin, black eyed man, slender, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.

Bal. Daniels, alias Bal. Jones, is a large, light haired, light eyed, ruffian looking man, near 6 feet high, weighs 170 or 180 pounds. All profess to be Tennessee refugees.

Nov. 27, 1863-w&tw3m.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, $50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

Oct. 12, 1863-tf.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.

A. G. CAMMACK.

October 7th, 1863-tf.

Vacant Lot In South Frankfort

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half squares from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.

MRS. GEO. W. TRIPLETT.

Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-tf.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Geatee, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY,..........DECEMBER 8, 1863.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We have reason to be thankful to a beneficent Providence for the more favored auspices under which you assemble, than greeted your immediate predecessors. Our present exemption, and the strengthened hope of yet higher security, from the dangers of rebel invasions and predatory incursions of guerrillas, together with the bounteous productions which have rewarded the industry of our people, and the blessings of health and general prosperity, are the bestowments of "a divinity that shapes our ends," which must attract our gratitude and command our thanksgiving to "Him whose ways are not as man's ways."

The constitution, in prescribing the powers and duties of the Governor as Chief Executive, requiring that "He shall, from time to time, give to the general assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient." In obeying this requirement, it affords me gratification to be able to lay before you the condition of our Treasury, as shown by the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer. Taking the last four years as an illustration, it appears that our Treasury is in better condition than at any previous period of our history. The comparison presents the following contrast, at the end of each fiscal year, viz:

Balance in Treasury Oct. 10, 1860...	$126,548 01
Balance in Treasury Oct. 10, 1861...	280,111 65
Balance in Treasury Oct. 10, 1862...	459,708 30
Balance in Treasury Oct. 10, 1863...	808,387 00

The interest upon our public debt has been promptly paid.

This condition is the more gratifying, when we consider the fact that many of our counties have been so overrun by rebel invaders, and desolated by guerrillas and marauders, that no revenue could be collected within them. In this connection, it is proper to suggest that relief should be extended to the collectors of revenue in those counties where collections were impracticable, owing to the exposed condition of the country.

As connected with our finances, it is proper to bring before you the defalcation of the late Auditor, Thos. S. Page. An examination of his accounts from 1853 to 1859, although not thorough, has developed an embezzlement of $90,362 62, of which $1,580 has been paid, leaving $88,782 62 against him. Amongst the earliest acts of my Executive duties was an order directing the Attorney General to institute suits for the recovery of the amounts composing such embezzlement. There is a long period of years prior to this investigation, for which this officer is responsible, and during that period there has been no inquiry into the accounts. I made an effort to have an examination, but the short time intervening your assembling did not admit of it. It will require a labor of some months, by good accountants, to satisfactorily explore the accounts. I recommend the appointment of two or more commissioners, to investigate and report upon the condition of the accounts of that officer, from the commencement to the end of his services. If the investigation be properly made, it will probably enable the Commonwealth to secure a large proportion of the sum found to be due, in the settlement of his estate in the hands of trustees, which is now depending in the Franklin Circuit Court. The statute of limitations certainly releases the sureties anterior to the year 1853, but does not interfere with the prosecution of the claim against the defaulting officer. I recommend that you provide for the appointment of commissioners to investigate and ascertain the extent of the embezzlement for each year from the commencement of that officer's services.

This case suggests the grave omission of proper legislation in reference to such cases. Except as to the Treasurer, our penal code is silent. No penalties are provided against any other officer for embezzlement of public moneys. I therefore recommend that our penal code be so amended as to punish, criminally, all officers who may be guilty of embezzlement of public moneys.

The condition of our common schools will be exhibited in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The fund consecrated to purposes of education has been preserved inviolate. To give to every child in the Commonwealth a substantial education, is amongst the highest duties devolved upon the law-givers. Every effort to increase the facilities of education, and to elevate the grade of instruction, will have my hearty co-operation.

The reports from our eleemosynary institutions, which will be laid before you, will inform you of their condition, progress and wants.

The Lunatic Asylums at Lexington and at Hopkinsville; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville; the Blind Asylum at Louisville; the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded at Frankfort, are noble monuments of the charities of our Commonwealth. The reports, which will be laid before you, from these institutions, will set forth their wants and necessities. Ample provisions should be made to meet them. That you will make suitable appropriations to sustain these grand charities, such as becomes the charitable duty and just pride of the State, I do not entertain a doubt.

Under the provisions of "An act accepting the donation of lands for endowment of Agricultural Colleges," approved 27th January, 1863, I have received from the Federal Government, through the Commissioner of the General Land Office, United States land scrip for 330,000 acres of land. It will now be necessary that you provide for the appointment and compensation of an agent or agents to dispose of this scrip; and further provide for founding the college, in order to obtain the benefits of this munificent donation. This scrip will raise a fund for the endowment of an institution which may be made an honor to the Government, the pride of the State, and a blessing and bounty to the citizens of Kentucky. It is recommended that you adopt all proper measures for securing the benefits of this liberal donation, and carrying out the purposes of its bestowment.

In this connection, I would direct your attention to the propriety of continuing the support of the "State Agricultural Society." This institution, organized under an act approved March 10, 1856, and continued by subsequent enactments, has been of great benefit to the agricultural interests of Kentucky. Although its efficiency has been greatly retarded by the rebellion, for the past two years, yet, in the midst of the gloom, the efforts of the society have shed light and cheer upon the agricultural interests of the State. We are an agricultural people, and every aid given to that interest goes to promote the general welfare. The society has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and presents to our hopes cumulative benefits to our agricultural—which is our greatest—interest, which demand for the society the fostering care of the Commonwealth.

At present the questions of most absorbing interest grow out of, and are connected with, the condition of our Federal Government, and the rebellion of the Southern States. When the rebellion broke upon us in Kentucky we had no military organization except under the State Guard law. This law was perverted by the Inspector General, Buckner, into treasonable uses, and so alarmed our people, at the abuse, that the law was repealed, thus leaving Kentucky without military organization. To call an unorganized militia into the field was and is impossible. The Legislature, by act approved the 31st day of August, 1862, revived the State Guard law with amendments. When I became invested with the "chief executive authority," no organization having been effected, steps were immediately taken to thoroughly organize the militia. The process of organization is necessarily slow under the system as at present authorized. Having obtained the services of an able and accomplished officer as Inspector General, the work of organization is progressing with all possible dispatch. Various and important amendments required to give efficiency to the system will be suggested by him to the proper committee.

The importance of having a complete and thorough organization of the militia has been so clearly impressed upon every judgment, by the calamities which have befallen our people for want of such organization, that I need not offer any additional reasons, beyond the facts of history, to enforce the necessity of such organization. Without organization we have been, and would continue, powerless, and lay at the mercy of invaders and bandits. With organization we can defy and punish them, and give security to our homes, and protection to our people. I urge upon you the propriety of having an efficient State force organized, for active duty in suppressing the guerrilla warfare which harrasses our border. If it be said that it will cost the State too much, I answer, that it will *cost less than* to do without such force. The economy which refuses to give protection to the property, the homes, and lives of our border citizens, and leaves them exposed to be wasted and ruined by guerrilla bands, deserves the contempt and execration of the age. He whose soul sets in watch over his money bags, while the homes of his countrymen are wrapped in flames of rebellion, and the lives of true men are being sacrificed to the Moloch of treason, is wholly unfit to sit in council with patriots and statesmen. We have passed the *silver line;* it is now a question of the life or death of our Government—not of dollars and cents. It is not, therefore, to be presumed that any representative of our suffering people can, for a moment hesitate to make every possible provision for the protection and security of the citizen in his power. Those who would "save the people's money," should appropriate from the common treasure all that may be needed to give protection to the homes, the property, and lives of the citizen. Coming, as you do, fresh from the people, and knowing their sufferings and wants, it is not to be doubted but you will promptly respond to the necessities of the occasion.

In a short time after the executive duties devolved upon me, the organized forces theretofore giving protection to our people, were necessarily moved to the front, leaving the State more exposed than at any period since the rebellion. We were left with some 4,000 recruits in camps, then without organization, and not supplied with arms and equipments for service. The guerrillas availed themselves of our condition to inflict serious injuries upon our exposed border, carrying their depredations to the very heart of the State.

It is a source of gratulation that the patriotism of our people has met the efforts to place a sufficient force in the field for defense, and that we are now more secure and better guarded than at any time heretofore since the rebellion. In a short time, under an arangement made with the Secretary of War, and by a thorough organization of the enrolled and volunteer militia, our defenses will be complete, and security will again brighten the desolated homes of our border people.

It is a source of just pride, that in this struggle to maintain our national life, Kentucky, under every adverse circumstance, has nobly redeemed her pledge of duty to maintain the Union. Kentucky can never abandon the Union. It is the life of her people's hopes. When the Union is broken, her hopes must perish. Her hopes survive the loss of everything but the Union.—"Give us liberty or give us death," is the echoing response to our revolutionary sires, of the living patriotism of Kentucky of the present day. Although we are an exposed front, and our people have been overrun and oppressed by rebel armies, and have been wasted in their substance, and slain by guerrillas; although bad men and wicked fanaticism in our own armies have inflicted outrage and wrong upon our loyal people, yet so steadily have our people pursued the direct line of duty and patriotism, that their suffering heroism, and invincible loyalty, which nothing could divert or overcome, is being understood and appreciated by our loyal brethren of other States, and our voice and counsel will not be unheeded as we speak from the fiery furnace of this wasting rebellion.

Out of an enrolled militia numbering 119,577, we have contributed, to sustain our Government, 37,444 soldiers for three years service; 11,911 for one year; 413 for nine months, and 1,770 for sixty days service; making an aggregate of 51,538—almost one half of all those within the military ages. This is an evidence of Kentucky patriotism which needs no further comment to vindicate it. We are ready to give yet more, even to the last man and last dollar, if needed, to defend our Government.

I call your attention to the very full, complete, and able report of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you. The report is gotten up so as to present a complete record of every regiment sent to the field; and exhibit, as far as officially advised, the status of each officer and soldier. This report should be given the dignity of an official record, so that the report may be evidence of the facts set forth, for the benefit of those interested in future.

In the commencement of the rebellion the inexperience of those employed in the Quarter-Master's department, was the occasion of distributing arms, munitions, clothing, and other necessary stores, to the various military organizations in the State, without obtaining vouchers in the form prescribed by the Army Regulations. In many instances the emergency did not admit of the delay which compliance with these forms required. Yet the disbursements were all for the legitimate uses of our troops, and properly issued though informally vouched. These informalities have been the reason why our claims upon the Government for reimbursement have not been met. Since the rebellion commenced there has been advanced by the State of Kentucky, on account of United States Government, in recruiting, arming, equipping, subsisting, and paying volunteers, the following sums, viz:

Advanced up to 31st Aug., 1863...		$2,106,611 83
Advanced from 31st August to 30th November, 1863.		90,000 00
Making our advancements....		$2,196,611 83
Of this sum there has been refunded by the Federal Government..............	$861,221 12	
Add our proportion of the taxes levied upon the State......	605,000 00	
Aggregate..........................		1,466,221 12
Leaving a balance in favor of the State against the United States		$730,390 71

This balance, for the reason before stated, has not heretofore been settled. The Secretary of State and Quarter-Master General were deputed, a few weeks since, to visit Washington, and, if possible, obtain a settlement, of our claims. The difficulties in the way of adjustment being ascertained, the questions were submitted to the Secretary of War, who promptly from a sense of justice and respect to the loyalty and good faith of Kentucky, ordered the settlement of our claims upon a basis as just, liberal, and equitable as we could possibly demand, or his duties admit. We shall therefore hope soon to recruit our fund for military purposes, by obtaining from the Federal Government the payment of the sums so due to us.

The importance of the records now being made in the military departments of this State, suggests the necessity of having suitable and permanent offices provided in which to transact the business and preserve the records of the Inspector General, Adjutant General, and Quarter-Master General. The present and future generations have an interest in the preservation of these records. At present and heretofore office rooms have been rented. The frequent changes from one room to another endangers the security, while it necessarily disorders and confuses the records. The State should provide permanent office rooms. It is economical to do so. The rents now expended would, in a few years, pay for the construction of the necessary buildings.

The salary of the Governor under the Constitution, cannot be either increased or diminished during his term; all delicacy is therefore removed, which might otherwise prevent me from calling your attention to the subject, and urging you to provide for my successor a compensation which will at least cover expenses. I am satisfied that it is not the purpose of the people of Kentucky to require a property qualification for the office, yet the present rate of compensation must attain that end by the indirection of inadequate salary. Unless possessed of private fortune to meet expenses, no man can now afford to be Governor of Kentucky.

The increased rates of living so reduces the value of the present salaries paid to our judicial officers, as to render their compensation wholly insufficient. In times of peace, plenty, and low rates, the salaries paid to the judges, was much below the income of a moderately competent lawyer. Now, competent men cannot afford to be judges. Our present judges may, from a sense of public duty, continue through their terms, but this does not excuse for failing to give them just and reasonable compensation.

The salaries of the Inspector General, and of his clerk, are merely nominal—having been fixed for times of peace. The importance of the office, at this time, to the well-being and security of our people; the onerous duties which devolve upon that officer, which require his whole time and all his energies, with the constant labor of a clerk, demands that suitable provision should be forthwith made for payment of reasonable salaries to the Inspector General and to his clerk. No clerk could be obtained at the present salary, and as a consequence, a clerk has had to be detailed to that office from the office of the Adjutant General.

The salaries of the Treasurer, Auditor and Register are, for the same reasons, inadequate. A salary which was sufficient a few years past, for reasons obvious to all, will not now, and for years to come, meet the measure of a just reward. The Register's salary is diminished by over $200 postage, which he is compelled to pay, there being no provision for its payment. This is not right. A just and generous people do not want the services of these indispensable officers without fair compensation. The miser in council is as little respected by a noble people as is the prodigal. Neither represent the manly spirit, the public sentiment, and the just judgment of the people.

The subject of internal improvements has been so repeatedly brought before the public judgment, that no additional suggestions are necessary on this occasion. The construction of roads and improvement of rivers have been a means of developing much wealth, and a source of reward to the labor of the country. When judiciously made the industry of the people is better sustained, and the wealth and prosperity of the country promoted. At present, however, to take care of and protect what we have is all a prudent statesmanship can demand. The report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement will, in a short time, be submitted for your consideration, to which I beg leave to refer you for information both as regards the present condition of the public works, and the expenditures connected with the same.

There yet remains subjects of grave consideration to which, from a sense of public duty, I am constrained to call your attention—questions which have grown up with the rebellion, and demands some positive action for our own security. In presenting those questions it is not my purpose to invite vindictive action and wrathful legislation, but legislation tempered by a discreet and sober judgment, which shall be addressed to our security as a loyal people rather than to the punishment of the disloyal.

The duty of allegiance to our Government is so palpable and simple, that it requires neither depth of intellect nor breadth of intelligence to comprehend it. To observe that duty is an instinct of loyalty. The most ignorant know it; the most vicious feel it. To sympathize with rebellion and treason is a vicious sympathy, entitled to none of those charities which cover less venal crimes. It is the harlotry of the heart with the worst of crimes, and inevitably leads to criminal acts of treason, unless restrained by the touch of loyal judgment and rational duty.

No one has the right to commit treason. No one has the right to encourage or promote treason. The right to be a rebel or rebel sympathizer cannot be admitted; we may tolerate, but cannot admit, the right of such sympathies.

The right to hold, express, and advocate any form of policy for conducting the government, is a political right which cannot and ought not to be abridged, however much abused. Treason is not a policy; it strikes at the life—aims not at the management of the government. The safety of free government, which admits the right to advocate and urge, with all of our powers, even the wildest and most deleterious policy, without any restriction save public judgment, demands that none should be permitted to overthrow, or aid, or abet, or in any way encourage or promote the overthrow of the government which secures this perfect political liberty. Whosoever, therefore, commits treason, or advocates it, or in any way encourages or promotes it, does what he has no right to do, and that which is at war with the perfect political freedom secured by our government, and should not be tolerated therein. To sympathize with rebellion is wrong, if rebellion is wrong. But as mere sympathy cannot endanger the life of the government, it may be tolerated, though wrong. Yet, when that sympathy assumes the form of aid or encouragement to treason, and tends to promote it either by acts or words, the duty of those who would perpetuate our political freedom, as secured only by our government, is to stay the work of treason by inflicting upon its workers such restraints and penalties as will enforce obedience and respect to the government of our fathers.

Every Kentuckian ought to be loyal, not only in act, but word and sympathy. Kentucky has not and will not, under any circumstances, become rebellious against the Government of our fathers. Having no rights outside of the Union, Kentucky will seek none except in the Union. An invincible loyalty confronts those who seek to force Kentucky into rebellion. When rebellion reaches such magnitude as to assume the dignity of a revolutionary war, it is supported or resisted by moral and physical forces. Expressed sympathy or advocacy of rebellion is giving moral force to rebellion. If the rebellion is wrong, sympathy or any other aid given to it is wrong; and those who are to be injuriously affected by it have the moral right to protect themselves against rebellion by suppressing every form of treason. They have the right to banish its *shadow*, as well as its *substance*. In self defense they ought to do so. It is no excuse for any one to say he cannot help his sympathies. A wrong and criminal sympathy is as much under the control of the will as a wrong and criminal action. Both are voluntary, and therefore criminal. Every man who henceforth remains in Kentucky, or shelters here should be loyal to our government, and true to its service, or be held to a rigid responsibility for disloyalty. Those who rejoice or exult over rebel invasions and guerrilla raids should be held accountable for all the injuries inflicted by their fellow-accomplices in treason. We may, and perhaps should, ignore the past, if the future of such be loyal; but to be loyal should be made imperative.

I therefore recommend that our penal code be amended so as to provide proper preventive, as well as punative remedies, for every form of treasonable action, whether it consist in acts or words which tend to promote or encourage rebellion.

I further recommend that the laws be so amended as to give to any loyal man, who suffers in person or property, from invasions or raids, a right of action against any or all persons who, after the passage of such act, may aid, encourage, or promote the rebellion either by acts or words of encouragement, or by approval, or by manifesting an exultant and joyous sympathy upon the success of such raids. It is time that disloyal and criminal sympathies should cease in Kentucky. There remains no excuse for any to indulge in them and remain here.

Such amendments to the civil code will be but the application of the principles of the common law to this rebellion. By the common law, all who counsel, advise, aid, assist, promote, encourage, or adopt a trespass, are held to be equally guilty, and responsible to the injured party. It is right that those whose avowed sympathies encourage and invite invasions and raids should be made to bear the expenses for the entertainment of their friends.

Rebellious persons are fleeing to Kentucky as a city of refuge. This is becoming so common that it is worthy of consideration how far and upon what terms this is to be permitted. "The citizens of each State," by virtue of the Federal Constitution, "shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." But to enact or promote treason is not one of the "privileges" or "immunities" of citizens of any State. So long as those refugees deport themselves as good and loyal citizens, they should be, so far as our laws are operative, left unmolested. But those who bring with them the infection of treason, and who, by words or acts, endeavor to incite treasonable acts, or promote treasonable sentiments in our communities, should be restrained by proper penalties sufficient to reach and eradicate this evil.

Another important matter affecting the interests of our people, and which grows out of the rebellion, ought to be provided for. The property of our citizens is purchased or seized by officers and soldiers for public use, and either no voucher given, or one which is insufficient to draw the compensation upon. This has sometimes been from the ignorance of the officer employed; sometimes from his wanton neglect; sometimes from unavoidable neglect, in the hurried movements of troops, and often from the corrupt purposes of Quarter-Masters and Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, who seek thereby to pocket the proceeds of our substance. These are evils incident to a state of war, but ought to be provided for, so as ultimately to secure that which is due to the citizen. In most instances, it is not possible to obtain, at this time, vouchers such as are required by the Army Regulations. It is not right that the citizen should suffer loss for the default, accident, or negligence of those acting under federal authority.

It is recommended, therefore, that you provide, by law, some simple but reliable mode of perpetuating the evidence of such claims for indemnity, so that the State authorities, or the individual, can lay them before Congress for redress. This might properly be extended to perpetuate the evidence not only of losses by federal soldiers, but property destroyed or taken by Confederates—the evidence always distinguishing the manner, extent of loss, and when and by whom or whose authority taken or destroyed. This will secure, at least, the foundation upon which to appeal for ultimate justice. These evidences might be forwarded to the Quarter-Master General of the State, and preserved by him, to be laid before the proper federal authorities.

Custom, by long established precedent, has made it necessary that I should advert to our federal relations, and those subjects of general and national interest which absorb the attention of the day. It would perhaps be better otherwise; but, as we cannot ignore, we should not shun all proper responsibility.

Our federal relations are at this time of the most amicable and kindly character. Though differing in opinion as to some of the measures of the administration, yet that difference has not degenerated into hostility to the government. The right to differ is a free and unquestionable right. Yet we have not, and should not, make that difference an excuse for relaxing our efforts to sustain the government and suppress the rebellion. We think our views right; they who pursue the controlling policy thinks theirs right. We agree in the object to be promoted, but differ as to the means. The object which we hold in common—the preservation of the Union and perpetuation of our nationality—being immeasurably higher than any means which can or may be employed for its accomplishment, secures our patriotism from being swayed or jostled from its center by any subordinate consideration.

The source of irritation which has been the hobby of the secessionists, and the point most tender to the touch in Union men—the negro—will, I trust and believe, not become a matter of aggression or dispute between us and the Federal Government. I have every reason to feel assured that this subject will be left wholly to the disposition of the people of Kentucky, without any interference by the federal authorities. The loyalty of Kentucky is the guardian angel which walks with her people through the fiery furnace of the rebellion, and preserves their garments from the smell of fire.

We have no cause of complaint against the Federal Government. Our rights as a State, and our prejudices as a people, have been respected by the administration. Our difference is not as to the acts bearing directly upon us as a State, but the policy adopted in reference to the rebellious States and people. We cannot, therefore, as a loyal people, make this difference—as to the policy pursued by the administration towards those whose treason and rebellion have brought upon us all our troubles—an excuse for a *quasi* hostility to the government, by making a factious war upon those through whom alone we can act for its preservation. We think, and most earnestly, that it is better to use none but the white man to fight our battles; but shall we, upon this opinion, refuse to defend our greatest interests, because a negro is called or forced to help us? To do so would be to substitute passion for reason, prejudice for judgment, and vain pride for patriotism. We confess a stronger affection for the white man than for the black, and believe this government was made for the white man; that he ought to maintain and defend it.

And we further believe that the large amounts expended to feed and support "contrabands," would be much more judiciously and charitably expended in supporting the suffering widows and orphans left by our brave and gallant volunteers, who have fallen in camp and field.

But while so feeling and believing, we should not forget, that above all opinions, feelings, and prejudices the duty of preserving the government of our fathers—the price of their blood—rises in sublime and towering majesty, far above the approach of any such considerations. Our duty is to defend our government. The errors of others cannot absolve us from that duty. We should not, for waring opinions, make war upon the government. How much soever we may differ with those conducting the administration, upon measures adopted in reference to rebellious people and States, while passing through the terrible ordeal of rebellion; and how much soever we may deprecate that policy, or believe a different policy would be better calculated to suppress the rebellion, yet this difference should not, as it will not, make us swerve from the pathway of duty and fidelity to our government, nor will we shrink from meeting the responsibilities which a true patriotism imposes.

No people were ever so blessed with unlimited freedom, unalloyed happiness, and boundless prosperity as ours. Our nationality, as the sun of Heaven, lighted our pathway throughout the globe. Wherever our stars floated, our stripes waved, and our eagle soared, the majesty of our government was recognized, the rights of its citizens were respected, and the blessings of the oppressed, and the fears of the oppressor, paid the homage of love and fear to the nation of "many in one." Wicked fanaticism and vicious ambition have combined to overthrow that freedom, destroy that happiness, break that prosperity and darken the hopes and prospects of the future to us.

The vicious ambition of the Southern men, and the biggoted fanaticism of men of the North, in giving and accepting a sectional quarrel about a local institution, have forced upon us the most groundless, cruel, wicked, inexcusable warfare, that ever afflicted any people of the earth. The slave had no more necessary connection with this rebellion than the horse or any other species of property. But ambitious men of the South, who first sought to create a sectional division upon the tariff, in order to build up a government based upon the aristocracy of the slave owner, having been foiled by the incorruptible patriotism and indomitable will of Andrew Jackson, next gave and accepted a sectional quarrel about the slave, with the fanaticism of the North, which deepens in its affections as its object darkens in complexion.

Slavery being local, cannot be the subject of national action. Yet being confined within certain contiguous States and excluded from others, it could be made to subserve the purposes of arousing sectional bitterness, animosities, and prejudices, being the only property of local and sectional limits. Thus the vicious ambition of Southern Secessionists co-operating with Northern fanaticism, has forced an issue which involves the life of free government.

The blinded ambition and obduracy of the Southern Secessionists persistently thrust forward the slave as the object of strife, although the administration, and the ruling powers, for more than one years, waved it aside and refused to accept the issue. At length the issue was accepted as to the rebellious States and parts of States, and the madmen of the South now realize the fearful madness and folly that controlled them. On the other hand, the Northern accomplices in this work of destruction, appropriate this ill-advised issue as the work of their patriotism. They gloat over the miseries and sufferings of the South as if they were avenging angels. They thank God that they are not as their Southern brethern, and swell with the magnitude of their charities, as they devote the porperty of others to sacrifice.

The issue thus forced, and for which these two extremists and coworkers of evil are responsible, has nevertheless struck a serious, if not a fatal blow, at the institution in the rebellious States. It may languish for years in painful and uncertain being in those rebellious States, or may, if the war is not soon brought to a termination, perish in the convulsions of the rebellion.

It is not the fault of the loyal Kentuckians, that these evils have befallen, and these dangers environ, an institution in which our own interests participate. Holding, as we do, that the people alone are sovereign, and that the Federal Government represents the united sovereignty of the people for national purposes, and that the State Governments represent their sovereignty within the limits of the State and for local purposes, we feel the more keenly the wrong inflicted upon us by those denying the foundation theory of our government, and who make war upon its perpetuity—the one asserting the supremacy of State rights; the other ignoring—the rights of the people within State limits. By the fiat of the sovereign people, the National Government exists; by the same fiat State Governments exist, and each is limited to its own sphere of action. Southern ambition strikes at the national sovereignty of the people, and Northern fanaticism at the sovereignty which, by national fiat, is reserved to them within the States. Each would form a new and different government. *The truly loyal man is struggling to maintain a government—not to make one.* The government we have is better than any which has ever preceded it, and superior to any suggested by revolutionists. The secessionists, who would destroy the government by force, and the fanatic who would destroy by innovation, are alike the enemies of our government. The soldier who bares his bosom to the storm of war, does so under the conviction that he fights to *maintain the government which blessed his fathers and sheltered his youth.* The rebel fights to break up the government. The purpose of the fanatic is the same as the rebel—to make a new, a different government than the one for which our fathers toiled and bled, and to maintain which our own brave sons now offer up their lives a willing and glorious sacrifice. Each is the common enemy of those who adhere to the Constitutional Union, formed by the wise men of the revolution.

Kentucky, with steadfast faith and invincible loyalty, has constantly adhered to the true line of duty, bringing all her mental, moral, and physical forces to bear against the rebellion; and with calm judgment, and unwavering patriotism, with equal fidelity opposing the innovations of fanaticism which undermines our constitutional security and unity.

The Union is indispensable to us, and we are indispensable to the Union. We cannot, therefore, separate, but must preserve our unity which gives us our nationality. Neither the preservation, nor the destruction of slavery is essential to our State or National existence. The State and the Nation can exist with or without slavery. The Government was not formed for the *purpose* of preserving or destroying it, but to perpetuate to latest time the blessings of free government to the Anglo American. It is not, therefore, opposition to slavery which constitutes the danger to free government, nor the advocacy of it. But the danger lies in the effort of those who would make the life of the government subordinate to the status of the negro. It is as revolutionary and disloyal to subordinate the government to the question of his freedom, as to the question of his enslavement. True loyalty subordinates all these questions to the preservation of the Government. Our security to-day is because the people of Kentucky, despite leaders and politicians, have all the while been right. They have never lost sight of the paramount object of maintaining our government, and preserving our nationality. Time-servers, and those who court present applause, have never yet kept apace with the loyalty of Kentucky. Fortunately for the good of our people, and the cause of liberty, all such have fallen so far behind, that they are estimated as stragglers and deserters from the true patriotism. It is a proud satisfaction to the truly loyal, to know that we have steadily, and with living faith, and indestructable loyalty, pursued the lead of patriotism, defending our faith with fearless argument, and our loyalty with dauntless deeds, while assailed by persecuting foes, and distrusted and abused by those who should be our friends.

I cannot close this communication without calling your attention to a subject which has drawn largely upon my sympathies and sense of gratitude and duty. Many of our noble sons have fallen in our conflict with rebellion. Many have left widows and orphans in a destitute condition. Winter is upon us, and they must suffer unless timely provision be made for them. The poor men of our country have made the first and greatest sacrifices in defense of our birthright of free government. Those districts least blessed with worldly goods, have opened up the richest mines of devoted patriotism. The poor man has given his all—his life—for our security. Shall his widow and orphan children suffer? Our gratitude and duty alike forbid it. Can you not, in your wisdom, devise the plan by which a bounty of fifty or more dollars can be paid to the destitute and needy widows and orphans of our deceased soldiers? It has occurred to me, and I suggest it for your consideration, that a capitation tax of ten cents to twenty cents levied upon each male, over eighteen years of age, in the State—exempting the soldier in the field and the disabled soldier at home—would constitute an ample fund for the relief of the destitute and needy widows and orphans of our gallant dead, and meet our debt of gratitude and duty. This fund should be entitled "bounty fund of the soldier's widow and orphan." To meet the present demand for relief, you could appropriate, out of your abundant treasury, to be reimbursed from the fund so raised in the revenues of the coming year. The small sum levied upon each poll, can oppress no one, and will create a fund for the bestowment of great benefits, and for the partial payment of our immense debt of gratitude. Leaving the manner of raising a fund for this purpoee entirely to your wise and patriotic consideration and judgment, I most earnestly recommend that some efficient mode of prompt relief be adopted.

Be assured, gentlemen, that whatsoever you may adopt to promote the peace, secure the harmony, increase the security, advance the prosperity, protect the rights, guard the liberties, strengthen our defenses, or fortify our constitutional guarantees of liberty, will meet with my hearty approval and co-operation.

Having been blessed by a kind Providence, beyond the measure of other peoples, we should, in this our day of affliction and chastisement, remember that the hand that smites is but to bless, and that our humiliation is only the beginning of our exaltation to a higher and nobler career in the grand march of nations.

In the darkest hour of our struggle no shadow of doubt has ever obscured my faith, that He who notes the fall of the sparrow, and numbers the hairs of our heads, will guide us safely through our tribulations, and not permit us to perish as a nation. Our mission is not ended, our race not yet completed. We have centuries of greatness and ages of grand progression as a government lying before us. Our unity, nationality, and liberty, being the constituted inheritance of our people, will be contemporaneous with coming years, to bless the races of man.

To Him who holds, at His will, the destinies of our government and people—to build or destroy—I commend you; and to your wise and patriotic counsels commit the interest of our Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY,............DECEMBER 8, 1863.

☞We lay before our readers in to-days paper, the message of Governor Bramlette to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Nothing that we could say, could add to the interest of this important State paper, or to the occasion which brought it forth. It is a masterly paper, and will be more extensively read, not only throughout the State, but throughout the entire nation, than any similar document that ever emanated from the Chief Executive of this State, and its noble and patriotic utterances will be received with interest everywhere.

Kentucky occupies a prominent position in the nation—as much, if not more so, than any State in the Union; and the session of her Legislature, which assembled yesterday, is the most important and responsible in all her history. Its action is destined to exert a marked influence upon the welfare of the State, as well as upon the nation at large. And from the character, ability, and well known loyalty of its members, there is every reason to hope and believe that that influence will be wise and wholesome.

Such being the position of the State and the responsibility resting upon her Legislature, we are proud to be able to say that the message is worthy the crisis, worthy the State, and the honorable body to which it is addressed, and an honor to the distinguished source from which it emanates. The message gives a clear and satisfactory statement of the condition and affairs of the Commonwealth, and recommends some important, wise, and necessary measures for the consideration of the General Assembly. Much additional legislation is required by the peculiar circumstances growing out of the rebellion, which are not only necessary for relief, but demand positive and speedy action, for the security of the State and its people.

The message impresses upon the Legislature the importance of having a complete and thorough organization of the militia for State protection. "Without organization we have been, and would continue, powerless, and lay at the mercy of invaders and bandits. With organization we can defy and punish men, and give security to our homes, and protection to our people. I urge," says Governor B., "the propriety of having an efficient State force organized, for active duty in suppressing the guerrilla warfare which harrasses our border. If it be said that it will cost the State too much, I answer, that it will *cost less than* to do without such force." We hope to see early action taken upon this as well as many other subjects of public necessity which the Governor urges with such force and earnestness. These subjects are too numerous to be alluded to in the limited space left us in today's paper. Upon the subject of our Federal relations, the message is equally explicit. The many subjects of grave consideration which have grown up with the rebellion, the position of Kentucky, her relations to the General Government, and her duty in the present crisis, are discussed with great clearness and force.

The message does but simple justice to Kentucky loyalty. "Every Kentuckian ought to be loyal, not only in act, but word and sympathy. Kentucky has not and will not, under any circumstances, become rebellious against the Government of our fathers. Having no rights outside of the Union, Kentucky will seek none except in the Union. An invincible loyalty confronts those who seek to force Kentucky into rebellion."

"Our Federal relations," says the Governor, "are at this time of the most amicable and kindly character, though differing in opinion as to some of the measures of the Administration, yet that difference has not degenerated into hostility to the Government. The right to differ is a free and unquestionable right. Yet we have not, and should not make that difference an excuse for relaxing our efforts to sustain the government and suppress the rebelliion." After expressing the hope and belief that the negro, will not become a matter of aggression or dispute between us and the Federal Government, the Governor says: "I have every reason to feel assured that this subject (the negro) will be left wholly to the disposition of the people of Kentucky, without any interference by the Federal authorities."

Upon the issue which is being thrust upon the country by the fanatics of the North, Governor Bramlette is decided. He has as little sympathy for the Sumner doctrine, which proposes to destroy States and the rights of the people within State limits, as he has for secessionism, which proposes to destroy the Government by force. The one asserting the supremacy of State's rights, the other ignoring the rights of the people within State limits. "Each would form a new and different government. The truly loyal man is struggling *to maintaim a government—not to make one.* The secessionists who would destroy the Government by force, and the fanatic who would destroy by innovation, are alike the enemies of our Government."

The message will be read with interest by men of all parties. It is worthy the careful and deliberate perusal of every intelligent patriot.

There are many subjects of interest embraced in it, which we will, from time to time, notice.

☞The undersigned take this method of returning their most sincere thanks to those members of the House who were kind enough to give us their support.

B. F. WASH,
W. O. BRADLEY.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1863.

This being the day fixed upon by law for the meeting of the General Assembly, at 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order by LIEUT. GOV. JACOB,

Prayer by Rev. D. C. PROCTOR, of the Presbyterian church.

The roll being called all the members answered to their names except the following: R. T. BAKER, M. P. BUSTER, T. T. GARRARD, JOHN K. GOODLOE, WM. C. GRIER, GIBSON MALLORY, J. A. PRALL, W. B. READ, J. F. ROBINSON, W. C. WHITAKER, and C. T. WORTHINGTON.

The following newly elected Senators were sworn in by Gen. Leslie Combs, Clerk of the Court of Appeals:

T. T. ALEXANDER, W. R. BLACK, WM. S BOTTS, B. H. BRISTOW, W. T. CHILES, F. L. CLEVELAND, MILTON J. COOK, J. R. DUNCAN, W. W. GARDNER, T. W. HAMMOND, JOHN J. LANDRAM, J. D. LANDRUM, JOHN POWER, GEORGE C. RIFFE, WM. SAMPSON, GEO. WRIGHT.

Messrs. PRALL and MALLORY, new Senators, were not present.

COL. R. T. JACOB, Lieut. Governor, addressed the Senators in the following manner:

SENATORS: Elected by the people of Kentucky to the second position in the State, in accordance with usage, I now propose to briefly address you on the state of the country. Kentucky has had an important part to play in the great civil tragedy which has been enacted upon the national theatre for the last three years. Totally unprepared, at the commencement, for the great struggle which had been precipitated upon the nation, without a cause, by a band of bold, unprincipled, selfish, and disappointed leaders, she had to be wary in her movements. First, her patriotic heart wished no combat with either the men of the North or the South. She looked upon them equally as brethren, and convinced that if the struggle was once inaugurated, of the terrible scenes that would be enacted, of the ocean of brothers' blood that would be shed, of the great cost, of the uncertain issue, and standing naturally the great battle ground of contending factions, if the nation was once disrupted, she preferred first to exhaust compromise. All of our sacred privileges, the birth of our nation, the constitution handed down to us by our fathers—all had been the work of conciliation. Why should we not avert a fratricidal and uncertain war by the same legitimate means? We assumed mediation. Calm amidst the terrible storm of passion and fanaticism, Kentucky pleaded earnestly to try and stay the unnatural and unholy combat. She has been severely judged for that position. Yet, she has the proud consciousness of knowing that if all had striven with the same pure and holy affection to avert the angry storm, and prevent the division of brethren, the band of audacious conspirators, who were trying to inaugurate the struggle, would have been baffled. This day there would have been peace, and our nation rushing on to unexampled prosperity with the strides of a young giant. Alas! alas! her holy pleadings were scoffed at, the civil war was inaugurated, a nation's sins were to be washed out by blood pouring from the veins of her best and noblest. Mediation and neutrality, assumed from the love of country, became her shield and buckler.

We also had desperate conspirators amongst us who were ceaseless in their efforts to precipitate Kentucky into the arms of the rebellion—reckless of the destruction of the government of our fathers, recreant to the traditions of the Sage of Ashland, recusant to the pledge inscribed upon the pure marble taken from the bosom of her eternal hills, and placed in that monumental pile on the banks of the Potomac, erected in honor of the "Father of his Country," "that Kentucky, the first born of the Union, would be the last to leave it." Shameless in their efforts to aid the bold and unscrupulous Catelines of the South, and bring the terrible struggle, with all its desolation and conflicts, upon her fair borders, and sweep her as with a besom of destruction, were stopped and baffled in their mad career by that shield. Under its ægis she armed and prepared for the terrible storm which she saw sooner or later would be perpetrated upon her devoted head. Without that position she would have been given over, bound hand and foot, to the evil demon of the rebellion. With that position, when the trial did come, she was ready for the conflict, and her sons rushed to the battlefield to defend the flag of Washington, the unity of the country, and the preservation of the Constitution.

Whose laurels are brighter upon the blood stained fields of Mill Springs, Donelson, Shiloh, Stone river, and Chickamauga? Yet, whose trials been greater? Her fair borders have been desolated, the firesides of her people desecrated, father fighting against son, brother against brother, uncle against nephew, and amidst the scorn and jeers of both extremes she still, with unparalleled devotion, has remained true and steadfast. With clear head, warm heart, and steady nerve, she looks forward with hope to the time when the rebel armies will be broken down and crushed, knowing there can be no peace until then, and when the olive branch can be substituted for the sword and we can be a reconciled and united people once more. Knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, she is contending for the equal privileges of all. With trenchant blade she fights the armed man of the South, with pleading tongue she implores the loyal man of the North to stay and rebuke, at the ballot box, the equally fatal policy of the fanatic who is equally an enemy to the government of our fathers.

She was too wise not to know that a blow struck at the national government must necessarily be a blow, however purely the government might carry on the war, which ultimately must injure the institution of slavery more or less. She so warned the conspirators, and declared that secessionism was practical abolitionism. Though interested to a large extent in that species of property, all legitimate action against the rebellion, though it might result incidently in the destruction of slavery, she willingly acquiesced in. Yet, we must not forget that all illegitimate action complained of since the commencement of the rebellion could not have been taken if the floodgates had not been opened by the total overthrow of the Constitution itself, and of the attempt to violently disrupt the government of our fathers, made by that most infamous of traitors Jeff. Davis and his co-rebellionists. Sworn to support the Constitution, he was secretly, whilst an officer in the War Department, and afterwards whilst a Senator of the United States, using every energy, in violation of his oath to inaugurate civil war, and destroy the Constitution. Educated at the expense of the United States, he attempts to use that education for its destruction. Second only in infamy to Judas Iscariot, he by building his batteries around, and opening fire upon, the devoted walls of Fort Sumpter, and upon the glorious banner of Washington, inaugurates civil war and brings destruction upon the South, and upon his head is justly due the ocean of blood and all the wails, horrors, and miseries of a deceived people. Recreant to the great rights of the past, steeped in infamy, he cowardly inaugurates a civil war upon the pretence that slave property might be in danger, and forsakes the unity of the country and the Constitution bequeathed to us by our revolutionary sires, as a sacred inheritance, and when pressed to the wall by a brave, heroic and outraged people, he shrieks, for protection to that Constitution he has violated, and to that God whom he has outraged by his blasphemous perjuries. Without his cowardly defection, and the recreancy of the Southern people to our most sacred rights, it would have been utterly out of the power of northern fanaticism to have committed unconstitutional acts. Therefore Kentucky recognizes the rebellion as the illiad of all our woes whilst resisting these unjust, wrong, impolitic, and destructive powers by the free use of speech, and an appeal to have them reminded by the conservative masses of the north at the ballot box, she has undying hostility to the rebellion, and is for the last man and last dollar to crush it. She well knows, that if the rebellion succeeds, not only will it be the destruction of slavery, but the destruction of our nationality, of all our dearest rights, and the destruction of liberty itself, and the inauguration of eternal war, and the permanent interference of the despotic powers of Europe with our ceaseless quarrels. No, if Kentucky is forced by terrible outrages to revolutionize, she is not going, in order to secure one right or many rights, to forsake others equally as dear. If she is forced into revolution, she will unfurl the banner of Washington and appealing to the God of battles and the American people, fight for every square inch of our common and glorious country, with all the sacred priviliges that have been bequeathed to us by a noble ancestry.

The true power of the conspirators was in deceiving the southern people as to the intention and wishes of the northern people in regard to their rights in slave property. The true policy of the government was, whilst striking with all the power of the American people at those in arms, to appeal to the patriotism of the masses, and disclaim all intentions to interfere with any of their constitutional rights, but with the determination to maintain the integrity of the Union at all hazards. This was the policy of the iron-hearted but patriotic Jackson. It is the policy of loyal Kentucky.

Still, because we may differ with the administration in some of its measures, we must not permit the rebellion to be a success. We must not permit our glorious heritage to be impaired. The only way to crush the rebellion is by force of arms. We can have no peace until that is done. The Southern people themselves cannot treat for peace until the despotic power of the rebel leaders and rebel army are broken. Until that is done, they are subjected to the despotism of those leaders and armies. The rebellion is a cure for no evil—it protects no rights—it destroys all, including our nationality, if successful. Then the true policy of Kentucky is, to give the last man and the last dollar, if necessary, to crush the rebellion; at the same time appealing to the people of the loyal States to bring back the policy of the war to what we conceive a constitutional basis.

Kentucky, in the first place, favored mediation in order to prevent war and bloodshed. Forced by the invasion of three Southern armies to unwillingly take up arms, and determined that nothing but a restoration of the supremacy of the laws should satisfy her; yet equally abhorrent to her is the abolition theory that all State lines are abrogated and States themselves reduced to territorial dependence. Therefore she is in favor of the whole power of the government to be energetically used to crush those in arms; yet she is in favor, not of an armistice, because that would give a breathing spell to those engaged in hostile combination for renewed preparation and renewed exertion at its discontinuance, but for an amnesty to all those, who lay down their arms and return to their constitutional obedience, except the leaders of the rebellion, who should be punished at all hazards. The proper time to have inaugurated such a system would have been in July, that glorious month of victories. Such attempts might prove futile. It might result in the greatest good. It cannot possibly prove an evil. It would at least be gratifying to the millions of the conservative men of the loyal States. If the amnesty was rejected it would nerve the arms of the loyal man to renewed exertion, until coercion would do the work of persuasion and bring back these erring brethren, whether willing or not, because every true American will echo the sentiment and resolve that the Federal Union must and shall be preserved, though it cost the blood of this generation. Can it be the American people have lost all virtue and cannot come together on terms of common equality and restore their nation with all of its Constitutional obligations, and more than its prestine grandeur as the home of freedom and the refuge of the oppressed millions of the old world? Have not the sad lessons of the past proved that in unity is strength and in division weakness? Would France, with all the audacity of her Emperor, have dared to strike down the liberties of the Mexican people, and inaugurated a monarchy upon the ruins of its republican government, if it had not been for the division of the great republic? This unfortunate civil war has proven the immense resources of the American people. United we could withstand the world in arms. Disunited we are the prey of crafty and designing nations. Then, all efforts to restore peace with the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was, can not but be sacred. If conciliation will not do it, war must. As loyal Americans, worthy of ourselves and our ancestry and the glorious heritage bequeathed to us, let us interweave the olive branch, and all the mighty powers of the government, the bow of promise with the terrible thunderbolt; let us implore our erring brethren to come back to the ties of American brotherhood and the Union, the ark of a American liberty, the last and only refuge of freedom; and if that cry is not hearkened to, let us gather up all the resources of a mighty people and crush the last embers of the rebellion, and teach traitors that the American Union must and shall be preserved.

No one with the first instincts of a statesman would ever attempt to tear Kentucky from her safe moorings in the midst of a sisterhood of States, to place her as a frontier, subject, in all future time, to the ravages and horrors of desolating wars. In the centre of a glorious constellation all the combined forces of the world could scarcely have touched or reached her. As the fragment of a dissevered nation, she naturally, the dark and bloody land, the pathway of contending armies, would be devastated and ruined. So that this question of Union, however great and paramount to other States, is a question of life and death to her. The pretext for this war was danger to slave property. Not that it was in immediate danger, but it might be so. Giving a strange spectacle to the world of a mighty people attempting suicide, not for present evils, but for what might be in the womb of time. Kentucky, governed by loyalty, pleaded in vain for peace and counselled resistance only when wrongs were attempted, and then, in fighting for one right, not to give up the flag of Washington and the Union of our fathers, but fight for all rights. Madmen would not listen to her sage advice. They rushed to war with paricidal hands, attempting to tear down the work of our fathers. What has been the consequence? The institution they rushed to an unholy war to protect from future consequences is on the verge of destruction. The only slave property that is at all safe, is the property belonging to the loyal State of Kentucky. If she had not been loyal, her slave property, with all other kinds, would have been a thing of the past. Now, because by the mad attempt of the South, the institution of slavery has been placed in danger, and which we predicted would be the consequence of the insane attempt to break up our nationality, the partizans of of the infamous attempt to break up the government of our fathers, roll up their eyes in holy horror, and ask us to place ourselves in exactly the same position. We have been loyal and true, therefore our property is, comparatively speaking, safe. They have been disloyal, and their property is on the verge of ruin; therefore we must turn mad, be disloyal, and lose ours.

But it is said the President will conscript the negro slaves and thereby destroy the institution of slavery in Kentucky. He has not done so yet, and sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof! But for argument's sake, suppose he does; who gave him the power but you zealots of the South, who, in your frenzy, attempted to destroy the temple of liberty and all the dear rights of the past? If he does, will disloyalty to the Union save the institution? Not at all. It would only hurl it to destruction with all other interests of the State. Loyalty to the Union, like the past, is the only safety to ourselves, our property, and all the dear and sacred rights that we posess. If we resist, it must be in the Union and under the flag of Washington, with the millions of strong hearts and strong arms that we possess in the loyal North. Throw away these resources, as the South madly did, we would be crushed as she will be, and which we would deserve to be for being recreant to the great rights bequeathed to us by our fathers. No, no! Come what may, come what will, let Kentucky be true. It is not only the path of honor but the path of safety; any other is the path of destruction. She is not fighting for the preservation of slavery, nor is she fighting for its destruction. Incidentally, if it goes down in maintaining the Union, well and good. Incidentally, if it is saved in preserving the Union, well and good. What is slavery? What is any species of property to her, in comparison to the blood of her heroic children? Yet, she has freely offered up their lives without a murmur. She will do so still. All she asks, let these enormous sacrifices be not in defiance of the Constitution, but incidentally for a prosecution of a war for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, and when these blessings are secured, the war should and ought to cease. In Mr. Seward's language: "We are under obligations to save, not only the unity or the integrity of the country, but also its inestimable and precious Constitution."

SENATORS: In regard to the pleasant, distinguished, but untried duty which devolves upon me of presiding over your august body, I expect my task to be light from your well-known courtesy. I expect to be impartial. What errors I commit will be of the head, I trust, and not of the heart; and these, I feel, will be kindly criticised. In conclusion, may the God of our fathers, who carried the destiny of this nation safely through the terrible conflicts of the revolution, which separated us from the mother country, still preside over and protect us in this still more fiery trial, and let us issue from its gigantic contest very soon as one people, one in interest, one in heart, purified by the fiery contest, to be restored under one flag and one Constitution—and that, the flag and Constitution of Washington—and may they be handed down unimpaired to the latest generation.

ELECTION OF CLERK.

The SPEAKER having announced the election of officers to be in order, Mr. McHENRY nominated J. Russell Hawkins as a candidate for Clerk. No other candidate being nominated, Mr Hawkins was elected by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Hawkins being present, came forward and was duly qualified.

ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. CLEVELAND nominated Wm. C. Ireland.

Mr. ALEXANDER nominated Mr. Montague.

The vote stood as follows:

Ireland........................ 20
Montague........................ 7

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. WRIGHT nominated Jno. W. Pruett, who was elected by an unanimous vote.

DOOR-KEEPER.

Mr. COOK nominated A. Gilbert.

Mr. GARDNER nominated J. D. Pollard.

The vote resulted as follows:

Gilbert........................ 19
Pollard........................ 8

Mr. WRIGHT moved the appointment of a committee of three to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business: motion carried. Whereupon the Speaker appointed Messrs. WRIGHT, GROVER, and McHENRY, as said committee

The Senate, on motion, then took a recess of half an hour.

At half past 1 the Senate re-assembled.

On motion of Mr. FISK, the rules governing the last session were adopted by the present, and on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the usual number of copies of the rules were ordered to be printed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received through Messrs. McFARLAND, J. R. THOMAS and BELL, committee, announcing the organization of the House, and its readiness to proceed to business.

The Speaker appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. McHENRY and BRISTOW, to inform the Governor of the organization of the Senate, and its readiness to receive any communication.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. COOK offered a resolution granting reporter's seats within the Senate Chamber to the different newspapers within the Commonwealth: carried.

On motion of Mr. FISK,

Resolved, That the different clergymen of Frankfort be invited to open the Senate with prayer on alternate days.

LEAVES GRANTED.

Mr. FISK—A bill for the benefit of the county of Kenton.

Mr. MARSHALL—A bill to incorporate the Flemingsburg and Upper Fox Spring turnpike road company.

Mr. GRAINGER—A bill to change the name of the Merchant's Deposit Bank.

Mr. ANTHONY—A bill in relation to the importation of slaves into this Commonwealth.

Mr. BUSH—A bill for the benefit of Jas. M. Haggard, Jno. C. Acton, and Wm. Jones, of Clarke county.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill to legalize the holding of the November term 1863, of the Russell circuit court.

Mr. FISK—A bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington.

APPOINTMENT OF PAGES.

On motion,

Resolved, That J. W. Pruett, jr., and Sandford Goins, be appointed Pages of the Senate.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, through the Secretary of State, which was read by the clerk.

[The message will be found in another part of the paper.]

After the reading of the message, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1863.

The House was called to order by W. T. SAMUELS, former clerk, and the oath being administered, the members took their seats.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The first business in order being the election of a Speaker,

Mr. BAILEY nominated Mr. Harrison Taylor, of Mason.

Mr. DeHAVEN nominated Mr. Alfred Allen, of Breckinridge.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

Taylor........................ 49
Allen........................ 40

Mr. TAYLOR having received a majority of the votes, he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. ALLEN and DeHAVEN, and thanked the House in a few appropriate remarks.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Was received, announcing that that body had organized and was ready to proceed to business.

CLERK.

The next business being the election if a chief clerk,

Mr. WOOD nominated Mr. James B. Lyne.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS nominated Mr. J. M. Fidler.

Mr. CURTIS nominated Mr. Theodore Kohlhass.

The vote being taken, resulted of follows:

Lyne........................ 49
Fidler........................ 13
Kohlhass........................ 26

Mr. Lyne having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected clerk, and took the oath of office.

ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. HAMILTON nominated Mr. John M. Todd.

Mr. McFARLAND nominated Mr. Theodore Kohlhass.

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

Todd........................ 71
Kohlhass........................ 17

Mr. Todd having received a majority of the votes cast, came forward, took the oath, and was duly installed assistant clerk of the House.

SERGEANT AT ARMS.

Mr. WARE nominated Mr. U. E. Kennedy

Mr. McFARLAND nominated Dr. J. L. Smedley.

Mr. McGINNIS nominated Mr. B. Wash.

Mr. BOLIN nominated Mr. Wm. O Bradley.

Mr. CHANDLER nominated Mr. Graves

The vote being taken, resulted as follows:

Smedley........................ 46
Kennedy........................ 22
Wash........................ 5
Bradley........................ 10
Graves........................ 7

Mr. Smedley having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

The election of Door-keeper being next in order.

Mr. McFARLAND nominated Mr. John A. Crittenden.

Mr. CHANDLER nominated Mr. King.

Mr. SPARKS nominated Mr. Charles Duncan.

The vote resulted as follows:

Crittenden........................ 75
Duncan........................ 4
King........................ 11

Mr. Crittenden having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly installed Door-keeper.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the general rules of the Session of 1861-62 & 63 be, and they are, by adoption, the rules of proceedings for the present session of the House. That the usual number of copies be printed.

Mr. McFARLAND offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inform the Senate that the House is organized, and ready to proceed to business, and to act in conjunction with a committee from the Senate to inform the Governor that the General Assembly is organized, and ready to receive any communition he may be pleased to make.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution empowering the Speaker to employ a page which was rejected.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to invite the ministers of the gospel, resident in Frankfort, to open the sessions of the House each morning with prayer.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor returned and informed the House that the Governor would communicate a message immediately.

Mr. SPARKS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-arms of this House procure and caused to be raised from the dome of the Capitol a suitable banner, with the stars and stripes, during the sitting of this General Assembly with the following inscription on the same: "United we stand divided we fall, Kentucky was the first State born into the Union, under the precepts of Washington, and the auspices of Heaven, she will be the last to give it up."

Before action,

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Was received and read. (This message will be found on our second page.)

And then the House adjourned.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS.

July 23-w&twtf.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, November 28th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

For the information and guidance of all concerned.

The President of the United States having issued a call for 300,000 volunteers, the quota assigned to Kentucky amounts to 12,701. This number should be raised by volunteering, for which time is given until the fifth day of January next. Should the enlistments not amount to the required number by that day, a draft will be enforced to make up the deficit.

The accompanying list shows the exact number each County will be required to furnish. Many of these sub-districts have already exceeded their proportions, and consequently no assignment is now made them. The enlistments will be entirely for those Regiments now in the field, and for the space of three years or during the war. A premium of $15 for each new recruit, or $25 for each "Veteran," will be paid the party producing him, as soon as the recruit reaches the place of general rendezvous. Bounties of $302 to new recruits, and of $402 to those who have served at least nine months, will be paid in convenient installments, the first of which amounting, with advance pay, to $75, will be given the recruit on his arrival at the camp of general rendezvous at Louisville, and before his departure to the field. An earlier expiration of the war will still leave the recruit entitled to his full bounty.

Details from every Company in the service will act as Recruiting Agents in the various sub-districts. Entire harmony of action exists between Maj. Sidell, U. S. A., acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Kentucky at Louisville, his District Provost Marshals, and the State authorities.

It behooves every man in Kentucky to labor for the accomplishment of this common good, to assist in enlisting recruits sufficient to obviate the draft, which is sure to follow if we are delinquent in this duty. Let every one lend himself to this patriotic purpose—let every neighborhood respond in the most triumphant manner to this great moral and physical obligation. Let every County determine to be among the first to satisfy this demand of justice, equality and law. Those noble districts which have made records so proud as to exempt them from the requirements of this order, may write their history in still brighter colors by continuing their contributions to our ranks.

Let it be remembered that, in some manner, our quota *must* be *raised*—that volunteers receive large bounties and drafted men receive none—that for every new recruit returned to the Provost Marshal $15, and for every one who has served nine months $25 will be paid the party producing him; that to the fifth of January, 1864, only is given the privilege of filling our quota by voluntary enlistments, and that then will follow an inexorable draft bearing in its train neither bounty nor honor.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

COUNTY.	No. of men required.
Adair	
Allen	
Anderson	
Ballard	279
Boyle	5
Bracken	258
Bullitt	
Bourbon	179
Barren	134
Breckinridge	
Boone	435
Butler	
Bath	
Breathitt	93
Boyd	
Campbell	488
Christian	119
Clarke	118
Clay	
Cumberland	
Calloway	466
Casey	
Clinton	
Carroll	256
Carter	
Crittenden	
Caldwell	170
Daviess	343
Edmonson	61
Estill	
Franklin	41
Fayette	387
Floyd	94
Fleming	
Fulton	303
Gallatin	148
Greenup	
Green	
Grant	
Graves	517
Grayson	
Garrard	
Henry	
Hart	
Harlan	
Henderson	175
Hopkins	282
Hickman	223
Harrison	162
Hardin	321
Hancock	180
Johnson	
Jefferson	
Jessamine	162
Jackson	
Knox	
Kenton	1,005
Larue	
Letcher	105
Lewis	
Lincoln	
Laurel	
Lawrence	
Livingston	241
Logan	129
Lyon	75
Muhlenburg	
Madison	239
Montgomery	36
Mercer	
Morgan	215
Marion	
Mason	
Monroe	
Meade	197
McCracken	553
Marshall	172
McLean	
Magoffin	
Metcalfe	
Nicholas	140
Nelson	230
Owsley	
Ohio	
Owen	550
Oldham	
Pulaski	
Perry	
Pendleton	
Pike	
Powell	
Rockcastle	
Russell	
Rowan	
Simpson	
Shelby	53
Scott	447
Spencer	140
Todd	191
Taylor	19
Trigg	309
Trimble	290
Union	320
Wayne	
Woodford	140
Warren	190
Whitley	
Washington	
Webster	228
Wolfe	88

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered,.		$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank,		88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, ...		111,968 05
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	$44,000	39,600 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,......	3,500	4,060 00
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.......................	10,000	12,200 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.......................	25,000	27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'l Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.......................	25,000	27,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,....	25,000	25,500 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.......................	25,000	25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,.............	20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,......	38,000	41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,......	30,000	32,400 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	19,000	19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	10,000	10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	3,000	3,360 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 8 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	10,000	12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr. cent., semi-annual int.,...	25,000	28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.................	25,000	29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 pr. ct., quarterly, ...	75,000	86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int.,...	38,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r ct, semi-annual interest,......	26,000	26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1888,] 6 per cent., annual interest,............	60,000	67,200 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per ct. semi-annual int.,..	25,000	28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest,.................	205,000	200,900 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,.................	125,000	135,000 00
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	100,000	100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, [August,] 7 3-10 p.r ct., semi-annual interest,.............	57,300	60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-anuual interest, ...	10,000	10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest,..........	31,000	35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,	15,000	15,450 00
Connectic't State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	20,000	22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent. semi-annual interest,......	100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	76,000	45,600 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest,...............		101,530 70
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863,.....	18,690	15,886 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock,	50,000	90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, ...	25,000	26,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, ...	10,700	15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock,.........................	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn.,.........	5,000	5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'k, Stafford Springs, Conn.,.	5,000	5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'k, Providence, R. I.,.........	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revere B'nk S'k, Boston, Mass.,.............	20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund B'k Stock, Boston, Mass.,.....	10,000	10,300 00
200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo...	20,000	16,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.......	10,000	8,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.......	20,000	16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa.	20,000	22,800 00
40 Shares Ætna B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,.............	14,000	14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,	5,000	5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,............	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,...	10,000	9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,...	13,750	13,750 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'k, Hartford, Conn.,..................	44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn.,............	50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares Merch'ts & Manufacturers B'k S'k, H'd, C.	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Phœnix B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn.............	30,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., ...	25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'king Co. S'k, Hartf'd, Conn.	7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,....................	40,000	42,000 00
300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City, ...	30,000	39,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'k, N. Y. City,.............	20,000	32,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City,	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City, ...	10,000	14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City,..........	10,000	10,000 00
200 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City,..........	20,000	20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	10,000 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk S'k, N. Y. C'y,	30,000	31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City,..........	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	20,000	20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, ...	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y.,...............	10,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.........	40,000	46,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City,.........	41,000	44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.......	20,000	28,000 00
300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City,............	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,.........	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares B'k North America S'k, N. Y. City,.........	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City,...	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City,..........	20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, New York City,............	10,000	10,600 00
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City,..................	20,000	23,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City,	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...		$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,..	None.
Losses adjusted and due,................	None.
Losses adjusted and not due,............	$ 5,628 83
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,..........	137,107 12
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	
Total liabilities,.........................	$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
HARTFORD COUNTY, } *ss.*

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Ætna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, *President.*
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Secretary.*

{L.S.} Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, *Justice of the Peace.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{L.S.} In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.]

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, *Auditor.*
By C. BAILEY, *Assistant.*

The following is a list of licensed Ætna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade "
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton "
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison "
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas "
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrolton, Carroll "
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breck'ridge county.
Alex. S. McGrorty, Danville, Boyle "
Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin "
Fred. H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon "
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin "
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming "
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott "
Philo H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson "
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian "
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock "
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer "
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette "
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard "
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion "
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson "
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason "
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery "
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry "
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine "
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen "
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell "
John O'Brein, Owensboro, Daviess "
Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon "
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken "
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison "
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington "
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston "
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby "
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln "
Dan'l M. Bowmar, Versailles, Woodford "
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke "
H. J. Abbett, Warsaw, Gallatin "

July 20-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jailer of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof:

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Sept. 2, 1863-w&tw3m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color, Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863—1m.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, *Monday, the 7th day of September,* 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, $10.

July 22, 1863-tf.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 56 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BEN. He is about 25 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave a negro woman calling herself MOLLY. She is about 16 years of age, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 8 years old, black color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GRANT county, jail, as runaway slaves, a negro woman calling herself LOUISA, and her two children, HENRY and WILLIAM. The woman is about 22 years of age, mulatto color. Henry is about 4 years of age, mulatto color. William is about 2 years of age, mulatto color.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. WILSON, J. G. C.

Nov. 13, 1863—1m.

Stray Notice.

ANDERSON COUNTY, SCT:

TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Malar, one SORREL MARE, four years old, a small star in the forehead. Appraised to seventy dollars before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.

G. W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C.

Oct. 5, 1863-1mw.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN LONG, J. L. C.

Oct. 7, 1863-1m.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.
or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking.	*Fine Cut Chewing.*	*Smoking.*
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago,
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed, Granulated.	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-1y.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:15 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets. SAMUEL GILL,

Nov. 9, 1863. *Superintendent.*

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFORD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LIVingston county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to tell her owners name.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM BROWN AND JOHN BROWN were commited to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lyttle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of *Two Hundred and Fifty dollars* for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, A. D., 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

THOS. E. BRAMEETTE,

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
BY JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

William Brown is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, lisps in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and down countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.

Sept. 26, 1863-w&tw3m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself BOB. He is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to E. Richardson, of Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. GARRETT, J. B. C.

Nov. 18, 1863-1m

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of August, 1863, a negro woman calling herself MATILDA. She is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark color, about 26 years of age, and weighs 130 pounds. Says she belongs to E. Richardson, of Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. GARRETT, J. B. C.

Nov. 18, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th of Aug., 1863, a negro man calling himself NED. He is about 5 feet high, about 21 years of age, weighs about 100 pounds, speck in his left eye. Says he belongs to John P. Goss, of Lauderdale county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. GARRETT, J. B. C.

Nov. 18, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Boyle county, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of August, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WESLEY. He is about 13 years of age, black color, weighs about 125 pounds. Says he belongs to James Colyer, of the State of Tennessee. He was committed by William R. Taylor.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.

Oct. 9, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELby county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY. Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches high, copper complexion. Says he belongs to Peter Heley, of Adams county, Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. H. BURNETT, J. S. C.

Oct. 16, 1863—1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LIVingston county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. Says he belongs to George Elliott, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 140 pounds, has a scar on his right cheek.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 9, 1863-1m.

THE NINTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 7, 1863,

and continue twenty weeks, at $8 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 6, 1863.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low *for cash.*

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. *Terms cash.*

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

MARTIN FAHY,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

HAVING rented the Carpenter's Shop of the late firm of Geo. W. & Hiram Berry, the undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of work in his line. He will contract for new buildings, or the repair of houses, &c. His terms will be reasonable, and work done with as much dispatch as by any one else. To those wishing to make contracts for work he would say that he will conform to any style of architecture that may suit the tastes of his patrons. Custom solicited and entire satisfaction promised. Call and see him before you contract with others. He may be found at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with Mr. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.

MARTIN FAHY.

Frankfort, July 24, 1863-6m*.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN C. SMITH, J. B. C.

August 26th, 1863-1m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 5th day of October, 1863, Maj. A. G. WILEMAN, of the 18th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, was murdered by some unknown persons, in the county of Pendleton, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this the 20th day of October, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

Oct. 20, 1863—w&tw3m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES,
JNO. N. CRUTCHER.

P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862–May 14-tf.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY

AT

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

H. B. WILSON,.....................T. L. HOUSTON.
(Late Lt. Col. 44th O. V. I.)

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.,

WILL prosecute and collect all classes of valid claims against the Government of the United States.

Special attention will be given to the collection of claims founded upon Quartermasters' vouchers, and memorandum receipts, and claims arising from the destruction of private property by the armies of the United States.

Bounty Money, Back Pay, and Pensions due to discharged soldiers, the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, and back pay due to resigned officers of the army, will be promptly collected.

One of the firm will reside in Washington, for the special purpose of prosecuting the class of claims which will require attention at that place.

Our long experience in the army has made us familiar with the business in which we have embarked, and we solicit correspondence, believing that we can be of much service to those who will entrust the collection of claims to us.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, two doors from Tilford & Barclay's Bank, Lexington, Ky.

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency, James F. Robinson, Governor.
John W. Finnell, Adjutant General Kentucky.
Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Maysville.
W. J. Walker, Esq., Richmond.
Hon. R. Apperson, Mt. Sterling.
Capt. A. A. Curtis, A. Q. M., Irvine.

May 8, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's. LEWIS & SONS.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862-tf.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bullitt county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself DICK GRIFFITH. He is about 22 years of age, weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to Widow Griffith, of Oldham county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

Nov. 18, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULlitt county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ——. He is about 30 years of age, weighs about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Mrs. Rebecca Griffitth, of Oldham county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

Nov. 2, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULlitt county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself CRAWFORD. He is about 17 or 18 years of age, weighs 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Mrs. Susan West, of Clarksville, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

Oct. 28, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULlitt county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JORDAN. He is about 30 years of age, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to Michael Gore, of Hardin county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.

Oct. 28, 1863-1m.

NOW READY!

THE Third Volume of METCALFE'S *KENTUCKY REPORTS* of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, containing Decisions of the Summer and Winter Terms 1860 and Summer and Winter Terms 1861.

Price, per copy, $5 00.

For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

Frankfort, June 16, 1862-tf.

[Yeoman copy.

LAW CARD.

JOHN L. SCOTT, of Frankfort, will hereafter regularly attend all the circuit courts in the 8th Judicial District, embracing the counties of Franklin, Henry, Owen, Trimble, Carroll, Gallatin, Boone, and Grant, and will attend to such collections, and other civil business, as may be entrusted to his care.

February 26, 1863.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Fankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to R. C. STEELE,

August 8—tf Frankfort.

Military Furnisher!

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

NO. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1851.]

OFFICERS Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.

January 26, 1863.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE CRITtenden county jail, on the 5th day of October, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro boy calling himself ISAAC. He is about 5 feet 9 inches and a quarter high, weighing about 165 or 170 pounds, black color, light beard on chin, talks rather long, is 25 or 26 years of age. Says he belongs to Jacob Goude, of Perry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

J. W. ADAMS, J. C. C.

Oct. 26, 1863-1m*.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Nelson county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of Oct., 1863, a negro boy calling himself DICK. He is about 12 years of age, scar on the left eye, copper color. Says he is the property of the family of John Rigor and John S. Dixon, of Louisville.

The owner can come foward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. MARTON COYLE, J. N. C.

Oct. 26, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WOODford county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BOB. He is about 35 years of age, mulatto complexion, about 6 feet high. Says he belongs to Jacob Falk, of Morgan county Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.

Oct. 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Union county, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of September, 1863, a negro man who calls himself STEWARD MATTHEWS. He is about 40 years of age, black complexion, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is the property of James Matthews, of Madison county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. GEO. W. JOHNSON, J. U. C.

October 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE UNON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of September, 1863, a negro woman calling herself MARY JANE MATTHEWS, wife of Steward. She is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, weighing 150 pounds. Says she belongs to James Matthews, of Madison county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, J. U. C.

October 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE UNION county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself JAMES GREEN. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark color, and weighs about 150 pounds. Says he belongs to Gabe Green, of Carroll county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, J. L. C.

October 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Union county, on the 7th day of September, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro woman who calls herself TENNESSEE GREEN, wife of James. She is about 19 years of age, 5 feet high, delicate form, dark complexion, weighs about 110 pounds. Says she belongs to Gabe Green, of Carroll county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. GEO. W. JOHNSON, J. U. C.

October 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE UNION county jail, as a runawway slave, on the 7th day of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself CHARLES CROOK. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark color, stout made, weighing about 180 pounds. Says he belongs to Thomas Crook, of Laurel county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, J. U. C.

Oct. 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE UNION county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th day of September, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JULIAN CROOK, wife of Charles. She is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, dark color, stout made, and will weigh about 150 pounds. Says she belongs to Thomas Crook, of Laurel county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

GEO. W. JOHNSON, J. U. C.

Oct. 21, 1863-1m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 6th day of November, A. D., 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The two men were both young men, and one about 18 or 20 years old, and of slender make; the other 20 or 22 years old, heavy set; both with light hair, the oldest one with long sandy beard.

Nov. 6, 1863—w&tw3m.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

IF you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.